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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

and it is self-deluding to think that there is no alternative to inviting violence.

I stand for justice, and I stand for classless, raceless politics. I stand for action, and I stand for freedom. I stand against violence, racism, and anyone or anything that threatens our ability in this land to govern ourselves as a free people.

RESTRUCTURING OF JOB CORPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BUSH) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly clear over the past 5 years that the Job Corps, as presently set up, is not providing the best possible service to disadvantaged American youth.

If we are to achieve our longstanding goal of equal opportunity for all, it is most essential that we expand and retool the Nation's manpower program.

I, therefore, am extremely heartened by the sound and effective plan that Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz has devised for integrating the Job Corps into a comprehensive manpower effort.

As Secretary Shultz said in House testimony:

We do not anticipate the demise of the Job Corps, rather we seek to improve its quality and relevance to the realities of the labor market.

The need for the restructuring of the Job Corps, for shifting the program's emphasis from conservation training to training for the large number of industrial jobs, is quite evident.

By keeping the very best conservation centers and by opening inner-city and near-city centers, we will take a major step toward helping reduce today's alarmingly high youth jobless rate.

I urge every Member of the 91st Congress to support this wise decision to integrate the Job Corps into the total manpower effort and to provide better services to those youths most in need.

OTEPKA-STATE MYSTERY UNFOLDS

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans continue to ponder over the Otepka-State Department affair.

Now that Mr. Otepka has left State more of the mystery of executive privilege unfolds.

As if a mysterious manipulator pushed a button, the American people are being told that recognition of Red China is suddenly vital to the peace interests of the world community.

The usual groups of public opinion conditioners point up organization and a well-financed program to attain their goal of a "new China policy." Reappearing with the new policy is an old identity of the Joe McCarthy era—none other than John Patton Davies—a man whose former role at State is linked to the present situation of two Chinas with 800 million individuals enslaved under a mainland Communist dictatorship.

Why the sudden reinterest in John Patton Davies? Who wants John Patton Davies?

Was this why Otto Otepka had to be removed from the State Department?

Mr. Speaker, I include a most informative report on the Otepka removal from the Government Employees Exchange April 6, 1969; a report on John Patton Davies from the Washington Post, April 27 and related clippings from the local Washington papers:

[From the Government Employees Exchange, Apr. 16, 1969]

OTEPKA WAS MAJOR ROADBLOCK IN TAKE-OVER BY A "NEW TEAM": NEW YORK TIMES LINKED TO CIA PLOT ON OFF.

The Central Intelligence Agency's "New Team," including such "outsiders" as Harding A. Bancroft, now the Executive Vice President of *The New York Times*, played a critical role in the final decision of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to press Secretary of State Dean Rusk to proceed with the dismissal of Otto F. Otepka as the State Department's top Security Evaluator, a former Ambassador associated with CIA Director Richard Helms informed this newspaper on April 11.

According to the source, Mr. Bancroft played a role because of his liaison and coordinating work involving the use of the organization and facilities of *The New York Times* on behalf of the CIA and the "New Team."

Other persons who had a role included William H. Brubeck who had been the recipient of the 1960 "leak" of Top Secret information from the State Department to the campaign headquarters of John Kennedy which contributed significantly to Mr. Kennedy's narrow victory at the election polls. After Mr. Kennedy's victory, Mr. Brubeck received complete information about Mr. Otepka's role in tracing this "leak", the former Ambassador revealed.

Other members of the "New Team" were McGeorge Bundy and his brother William Bundy, who had moved from the Central Intelligence Agency to become the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, including Vietnam.

"THE NEW TEAM"

The "New Team" at the Central Intelligence Agency was being planned by Attorney General Robert Kennedy even before the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" in 1961. In fact, the former Ambassador said, the Attorney General had a special group of his own "monitoring" the Bay of Pigs operation to determine which persons, not yet projected for the "New Team", would "pass the test".

Although the "Bay of Pigs" was a national disaster, the source said, Robert Kennedy exploited it within the Government to accelerate building the "New Team."

NEW TEAM GOALS

The "New Team" goals were set by the "personality" of Robert Kennedy and the "philosophy" of President John Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the source revealed. The main exponent of this "philosophy" was Major General Maxwell Taylor, assisted by McGeorge Bundy and Walt Whitman Rostow, the former Ambassador said.

The mission of the "New Team" was to contest the Soviet penetration of the "Third World," the so-called nonaligned countries through "paramilitary, parapolitical and paradiplomatic" means. To do this, the "New Team" was to be a "paragovernment", performing for the United States "the same kind of functions" which the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union performed for the Soviet Union, the former Ambassador revealed.

This required the "New Team" to penetrate every department and agency of the Executive Branch dealing with foreign policy by inserting "trusted members" of the "New Team" into key positions. Among these were

ment, the military services departments, the United States Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, the source added.

"NEW TEAM" MEMBERS

Besides Robert Kennedy and Maxwell Taylor, other members of the "New Team" were General Marshall S. Carter, who replaced General Charles B. Cabell as Deputy Director of the CIA. Very early "recruits" to the "New Team" were Richard Helms, today the Director of the CIA, and Cartha "Deke" DeLoach, the second man in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Together with Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk, the "New Team" acting under the control of Robert Kennedy began the "infiltration" of the State Department and the Defense Departments with Central Intelligence Agency personnel. "Counterinsurgency" projects sprung up in every agency dealing with foreign affairs.

OUTSIDE "INSIDERS"

Besides key persons officially already in the Government, the "New Team" selected persons in leading banks, law firms and foundations for the penetration of the "non-governmental" apparatus of the United States, the former Ambassador revealed. Because of the paramount role of *The New York Times* in American life and because of the "black" assignments which it might be asked to perform for the CIA, great care was taken to select a person who had full access to every office in *The New York Times* and yet could conceal his own operations. This was especially important because "gray" operations, involving special background briefings for such top *New York Times* representatives as James Reston and Tom Wicker were already going on, and top *New York Times* reporters were in an especially good position to "uncover" the "black" operations.

BANCROFT'S PAST

Harding Bancroft had been originally introduced into the State Department by Alger Hiss, and, after Mr. Hiss became the head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Bancroft served under Dean Rusk as a member of the Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, renamed the Office of United Nations Affairs. Subsequently, he took the post of General Counsel to the International Labor Organization in Geneva and then went to *The New York Times*, eventually to be named Executive Vice President.

During the Eisenhower administration, Harding Bancroft worked closely with Dean Rusk, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, maintaining close liaison with John Foster Dulles and with Allen Dulles, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

BANCROFT'S COVER

Because Mr. Bancroft's liaison role at *The New York Times* required meeting with top CIA and State Department officials, especially on matters of "Personnel", it was decided to provide him with "cover" by designating him a "member" of the newly created State Department Advisory Committee on International Organization Affairs, whose task was to recommend the "best qualified Americans" for those international organization positions in which they could make important contributions.

Although the Advisory Committee eventually prepared a "Report", which was itself controversial in its original draft form, the basic role of the Committee was to provide a "cover" for the "New Team," the source revealed.

"ROADBLOCK" OTEPKA

One of the major "roadblocks" to the "infiltration" of the State Department by the Central Intelligence Agency New Team was Otto F. Otepka, its top Security Evaluator. Mr. Otepka had already "annoyed" the Central Intelligence Agency by his "uncovering" the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in using "double agents" in the War

EX-CIA MAN HEADS GW CENTER

CIA Sino-Soviet Studies Link Is Denied

By MARK SCHNEIDER

Directors of the Institute for Sino Soviet Studies at George Washington University have termed "ridiculous" charges by the Students for a Democratic Society that the department has hidden government ties.

Kurt London, director of the institute which is part of GW's School of International and Public affairs and a leading Soviet scholar, said, "not a single solitary piece of work is done for the CIA or any other government agency by the institute."

About 40 SDS members took over the institute for five hours last Tuesday claiming that the "institute perpetuates anti-communism on an academic level." The SDS has scheduled an exhibit at noon today of documents copied during the sit-in that they say shows institute connections to the government.

PARTY LINE

Mr. London and associate director Franz Michael, who is a specialist in Chinese history and government, said the department is totally devoid of any "party line" and both labeled the attacks by SDS as "coercion" designed to force the institute to adopt the SDS viewpoint.

During an interview at the institute, the directors condemned the SDS action and pointed to the stack of broken furniture in the hallways with some disbelief. They also said personal files had been rifled and books had been stolen.

Mr. Michael, who previously taught at the University of Washington and Johns Hopkins, said, "We are an academic group and insist on our academic freedom. We deal with our subject that for them (SDS) is political but which for us is academic."

Mr. London, who taught at City College of New York and was in the State Department, said the idea for the institute, now in its eighth year, actually stemmed from a discussion he had with Allen Dulles, former CIA chief, in 1958 about government and research.

MISSING LINKS

Mr. London said he decided that government — concerned about day-to-day events — could not do historical research, and therefore there were always gaps of knowledge, "missing links."

It was to fill those "missing links" that Mr. London said he left the CIA where he had worked on "the analytic side."

Mr. London noted, "I am very proud to have been of service to the CIA. Intellectually, that outfit is a first-rate group."

Now he no longer has any connection with the CIA, he said, nor does any member of his staff.

SOME CONSULTATION

Altho both men acknowledged that they and

other individual professors frequently are called to consult with the government, they said it had nothing to do with the institute.

"If the government wants me personally to do something as an individual; to express my views fully and freely, then I would be proud to do so," Mr. London said. He added that the same occurs with individual professors in all fields.

He also said that "quite a few" of the evening students are from the government — State Dept., USIA and, possibly the CIA, "But they don't say."

In many other countries Mr. London said there is much more of "an intermingling of academic and government, either personal or institutional." He listed Britain, France, Holland, Sweden and Germany as countries where it is a common practice for university professors to undertake classified government research projects.

The only government aid that the institute receives are fellowships given from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for Russian and Chinese language and area studies under the National Defense Education Act, Dr. London said. However, the institute has received two Ford Foundation grants totaling \$300,000 to aid in Far East language and area studies.

Other universities in Washington including the School for International Service at American University also have received such grants, altho as Mr. London said, as the private foundations have been focusing more of their attention on urban affairs, "less has been available to us."

Both Georgetown University and American University also indicated that while individual professors may be asked to do consulting work, no direct government-financed research is done by their international relations departments.